

THE Pennsylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick.

From October 31. to November 7. 1734.

Before the Marquis de Monti left Dantzick, he wrote the two following Letters to Count Munich.

SIR,

THE Magistrates of Dantzick have just now communicated to me the Letter your Excellency wrote them, wherein you demand me to be delivered up to you. I am sorry to see, upon your Account, Sir, that what I heard by several Hands, that your Excellency demanded me in order to put me into Captivity, was but too true. I thought, I confess, that such Discourses must not come from any that had a Value for your Reputation, especially because mutual Compliments had passed between us, as is usually practised between the Ministers and Generals of the greatest Princes; but I perceive they are too true, by the Letter your Excellency has written to the Magistrates. I could never have imagined, that a Person like your Excellency, Minister and General of so vast a Monarchy and so great a Princess, could be ignorant of what is due to the Sublime Character with which I have the Honour to be vested; a Character respected in the most Early Times, and in the Modern, by the most barbarous Nations. I shall not give your Excellency a Detail of the Rights of an Ambassador, because I suppose you know them; no body in the World, from the Highest to the Lowest, is ignorant of them. I should be under a great Concern, if the Magistrates and Orders of the Town of Dantzick, who are so well acquainted with the Prerogatives annexed to my Character, should suffer so much as a Prime to be fired upon my Account: They have undergone the Miseries of a Blockade and Siege for almost five Months; and I would not by any means the Regard they would undoubtedly shew me, should enhance them, tho' I am very sure their Probity would never suffer them to give me up. When the Town of Dantzick should agree to the Articles of Capitulation it will not be necessary to insert that which concerns me. I will repair with all my Domesticks and Equipage to your Excellency's Camp, prepared to undergo all the Hardships you can put upon them. Nothing can be more glorious for me, than to be maltreated there, till the Complaints of all the Sovereigns, who are interested in the Preservation of the Rights of their Ministers, and those of the Publick, reach the Ears of your August Mistress; and I am persuaded that the perfect Knowledge she has of the Prerogatives of a Minister of my Character will change my Situation, though not your Orders, because it is impossible you should have any such. I own to your Excellency, that the Event which has happened within these three Days, ought to mortify you; but I cannot help it. There is only myself and some of my Domesticks that have any thing to do with it; and all the Rigours you can exercise upon that Account, Sir, against the Polanders or the Town of Dantzick, would be unjust. I desire your Excellency to give me a speedy

Answer, that I may get myself ready to come to you, when you have settled the Capitulation.

P. S. I think it cannot be amiss to subjoin some Reflections upon the Case in the Question, which may not perhaps have yet occurred to your Excellency.

REFLECTION. 1. There is no War declared between France and Russia. 2. But if War had been actually declared, the Custom is to give Passports to the Ministers at the Respective Courts that engaged in War, to go out of their Dominions. Much more ought I to have them, because I am in a Town of the Republick of Poland, which acknowledged me in that Quality after the Death of King Augustus; I treated with them, and never resigned my Character to the King my Master, nor had new Letters of Credence. 3. My Arrest would be contrary to the Law of Nations, which is respected every where, and can be violated by none, because all Sovereigns are concerned, whose Ambassadors and every thing belonging to them, are looked upon as Sacred. 4. I have not exceeded the Ministry of an Ambassador, not having borne Arms against the Troops of Russia and her Allies, but confined myself entirely to follow my Instructions. 5. It is necessary to tell you, that when I quitted Warsaw the 22d of September, I left my Palace with the Arms of the King my Master over the Gate, and all my Goods and Equipage. The Emperor's Ambassador, the Master of the Horse Count Leuvenvolde and the Count his Brother, Ministers Plenipotentiaries of Russia, foreseeing my Retreat from Warsaw, desired Mr. Woodward, Envoy of England, and Mr. Kinner Resident of the Emperor, to come to my House and tell me from them, that I need have no Uneasiness about my Domesticks or my House, my Goods or Equipage; that all should be secured, not only upon Account of my Character, but also the cordial Manner in which we had lived together; which they have performed with a Politeness beyond all Expression! And tho' I have not heard any thing of them these several Months, I do not doubt but they are all safe. Mr. Woodward, Envoy of England, and M. Rumpf, Minister of Holland, told me that if any thing happened to my House or Domesticks during my Absence, they would stand up vigorously in Support of the Law of Nations; and M. Kinner, the Emperor's Resident, added, that my Domesticks had nothing to do but to come to him, because on such Occasions all the Ministers ought to stand by each other. If so just a Regard was paid to my Domesticks and Equipage, what ought I not to expect for my Person? Though the Marshal de Munich affects to treat me in his Letters only as Marquis de Monti, without taking any Notice of my Quality as Ambassador.

The Second LETTER.

SIR,

I AM more surprized than ever, that your Excellency did not answer my Letter; but that is out of the Question; the Magistrates communicated to me this day at Noon the Paragraph of the Letter you wrote to them, in

in which I am concerned. I stand, Sir, by what I wrote you in my former Letter, that I will not suffer the Prime of the Gun to be fired against the Town upon my Account. I got that Paragraph translated from the German into French: I do not know whether it is rightly translated; but it says, "that the Marquis de Monti formerly Ambassador of France, being still in the Town, is to be delivered up, between this time and to-morrow in the Evening, to the Russian Army, with all the Persons that are about him, all his Domesticks, and his Letters, upon pain of the Displeasure of her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias; but in case the Magistrates of Dantzick will not consent voluntarily to deliver up the said Marquis de Monti, he shall be made to come out with a Detachment of the Russian Army. 'I protest before all the Princes of Europe against the Violence done to my Character: At the same time, not to distress the Town yet more, against which you threaten to go on with your Hostilities, to bombard it, and not hearken to any Proposition, unless they deliver me up, I am preparing to set out to-morrow in the Evening, with all the Domesticks and Equipage I can. Your Excellency will let me know the Gate I am to go out at, and the Road I am to take, and will send me a Passport: I only put you in mind that it is not possible for me to go away with all my Equipage at once. If you please, Sir, to grant them a Day or two more you will do me a Pleasure; if not, it shall be just as you please. I have the Honour to be

Marquis de MONTI.

Naples, June 13. This Capital begins to shine again with German Nobility and Officers conducted hither from the Battle of Bitonto, and to say the Truth, they make a much better Figure as Prisoners than as Governors over the People: As Adversity makes People wise, their Behaviour is now come down to a little good Manners; had the Viceroy accompanied them, he would have found a hearty Welcome, as he perhaps would have been prevailed upon to have returned in Presents what he had stolen in Free-Gifts. However, 'tis some Satisfaction to see the German Power undermost and Liberty got into her Seat; the good Effects begin to appear among all Ranks and Degrees of People. The Fortress of Gaeta, is already besieged by Sea and Land, and we expect to hear every Hour of the Sieges and Surrender of the other Towns.

Frankfort, Aug. 11. The Imperial Army is come to encamp near Grand Gerau: Two Brides are building near Menz; as soon as they are finished Prince Eugene will pass over with his Army to give the Enemy Battle: We expect a bloody Combat, because 'tis assured the Marshal d'Assfeldt, has Orders to risk an Engagement.

From the Upper Rhine, Aug. 12. The Imperial Army passes the Main this Day to advance to Biberich, and there pass the Rhine. The King of Prussia stays still in the Army.

Hague, July 27. Several Persian Merchants settled at Amsterdam, have received Letters from Ispahan, dated the 10th of April last, importing, "That a Peace between the Turks and Persians is actually concluded; that the Port consents therein to restore to the Kingdom of Persia all the conquered Provinces, and to pay a very large Sum of Money towards re-imbursing that Nation in the Expences of the War; that Thamas Kouli Kan is to renounce the Title of Protector of Persia, and reinstate the old Sophi on the Throne, for which purpose he was actually at Ispahan at the coming away of the Letters, and great Preparations are making for the new Proclamation of that Prince."

Paris, July 41. The King has sent 160 Crosses of the Royal and Military Order of St. Lewis, together with a Sum of 250,000 Livres, to be distributed amongst his Troops on the Rhine: He has sent 100 Crosses of the same Order to his Army in Italy, as likewise a considerable Sum of Money, to be given to those who have most Wounds to shew from the late Battle at Parma.

L O N D O N, July 29.

Our Letters from the Rhine advise, That the Number of German Princes now present in the Imperial Army, is increased to 47, amongst whom are reckoned the King of Prussia, the Prince Royal, the Prince of Orange, the Duke of Wirtemberg, the Prince of Anhalt Dessau, the Duke of

Bevern, the Landgrave of Darmstadt, the Margrave of Baden, four Margraves of Brandenburg, five Princes of Dessau, the Prince of Anhalt Bamberg, Prince Maximilian, and Prince George of Hesse-Cassel, Prince Frederick of Wirtemberg, the Duke of Oels, three Princes of Baden-Dourlach, three Princes of Saxe-Gotha, the Prince of Darmstadt, the Prince of Zollern, the Prince of Furstenberg, the Prince of Lichtenstein, the Prince of Lowenstein, two Princes of Waldeck, Duke Ferdinand of Bavaria, the Duke of Arenberg, the Prince of Saxe Hilburghausen, Prince Charles of Bevern, &c.

As soon as his Highness the Prince of Orange was arrived at the Camp, he went to pay a Visit to his Prussian Majesty, who embraced him with extream Tenderness. His Highness next made a Visit to Prince Eugene, and then having paid and received Compliments from the Prince Royal of Prussia, Prince Eugene returned his Visit, and he afterwards received the Visits of all the Princes in the Army.

His Highness was present with the Duke of Wirtemberg, and the other Imperial Generals, when they reconnoitred the Enemy's Works, in order to judge their Strength, and find if 'twas practicable to force them; and after the Capitulation of Philipsburg, his Highness, with several of the other Princes who were Volunteers, took a View of the Approaches the French had made before that Place.

The Night that Prince Eugene had given Orders for the Army to leave the Camp at Weisenthal, his Highness repaired to the Post of General Worn, who commands the Hanoverian Troops; and having reposed himself for about two Hours, in one of the Soldier's Tents, his Highness rode before Day-break into the Plain between Weisenthal and Philipsburg, where he saw General Seckendorff make the Disposition of the Rear-Guard, and so pleased that Officer with the judicious Observations he made, that the General kept his Highness with him all the Time of his March, giving him the proper Information in every Particular.

His Highness din'd last Sunday fortnight with the King of Prussia, having been Entertained the Day before by Prince Eugene.

Extract of a Letter from Oporto.

Capt. Bloom is arrived from Hamburg in our River, and got over the Bar very oddly; as last Night was very boisterous, she lay at Anchor near; a very heavy Sea came in at 9 that Night; the Crew, with a S. John's Pilot, abandoned their Ship in their Boat, and went on Board another Dutch Vessel then at Anchor in the Road; at 10 a considerable Sum was offered to each Person that would go on Board from St. John's, but none would attempt to go and save the Ship. Between 2 and 3 in the Morning it was discovered by a Soldier on Duty at St. John's that the said Ship was abreast of the Cross-Rock, upon which the Pilots went on board, and anchored her about it, without the least Damage, and nothing but a Dog was found on Board. She drove from her Anchor after she was deserted, and came in with the Tide, dragging it along, as safely as if she had had on Board the best Crew and Pilot. *This Escape would make a compleat Miracle in this Country, if it had not happened to a heretical Vessel.*

Rome, July 31. The Person called here the Prince of Wales, departed the 27th Current, under the Name of the Chevalier St. George, to go in Quality of Volunteer at the Siege of Gaeta, before which the Trenches were to be opened the 25th. He took leave of the Pope the Day before. Besides a considerable Equipage which preceded him by Sea, there went with him seven Post Chaises, and seven Led Horses. A Courier from Naples attended him at Albano, to conduct him to the Spanish Camp.

We are told that the French Gallies passed the Fare of Messina the 12th of this Month, to go to the Mouth of the Po, in order to hinder both the Town of Mantua, and the Imperial Army, from receiving Succours on that Side.

Frankfort, Aug. 15. The Emperor's Army, which for near two Months together had kept almost in View of that of France, was thrown out by the late March of the French, and is now 16 or 17 Leagues off. In short, the Marshal d'Assfeldt has led Prince Eugene a Wild-Goose-Chase; but his Highness having mark'd him, hopes to recover Sight of him once more by the long Marches he proposes to take in his Return to Heidelberg. Prince Wil-

William of Hesse-Cassel, Brother to the King of Sweden, having staid five Days with Prince Eugene, is arriv'd here on his Return to Cassel. The various Motions which the Imperialists have been oblig'd lately to make, has fix'd Prince Eugene in a Resolution to establish here his Magazines of Provisions, and several new Ovens have been built accordingly; there are no less than 400 Bakers employ'd daily in baking Bread for the Imperial Army. A terrible Desertion reigns amongst the Danish Troops, notwithstanding all that General Mörner can do to prevent it.

Mentz, Aug. 15. We are perfectly convinc'd that we had not so much Reason for our late Consternation as was believ'd, since the Motion of the French this Way was only a Feint to amuse Prince Eugene. The Army of his most Christian Majesty having encamp'd 12 Days upon the Hill at Openheim, and in the Valley of Neder-Ulm, withdrew from thence on the 12th at Night, taking their Rout along the Rhine, and with such Diligence, that they pass'd the same Day the Towns of Worms and Franckenthal. Yesterday, at 8 in the Morning, they made a Halt three Leagues from Manheim, in a Place call'd Lamshim on this side the Rhine. The Marshal d'Asfeldt's Designs, we must own, are at present impenetrable, but we suspect that he intends to pass the Rhine at Spire, and to send a large Detachment thro' the Country of Wirtemberg towards Old Brisack and Friburg, in order to besiege one or other of those Places; and 'tis believ'd, that if his Troops continue their March with the Deligence they set out, they will have time to form their Trenches, and bring up their battering Cannon before the Imperialists can cause them any Interruption. Prince Eugene, who is attentive to regulate the Motion of the Imperial Army by that of the Enemy, no sooner learn'd the sudden Retreat of the French, but he prepared to follow, and is according marching by the Way of Berkrass to return to Heidelberg, and purposes to pass the Neckar at Hindelheim, to be better able to observe the Enemy's Motion.

L O N D O N, Aug. 17.

Letters from the Rhine speak highly in Praise of his Highness Prince Eugene, who notwithstanding his great Age, is seen every Day on Horseback, and exerts himself with a surprizing Activity. The good Order and Discipline which reigns throughout his Highness's Army is likewise mentioned with great Encomiums, not the least Violence or Injury to any one escaping unpunished; as an Instance of which those Letters give an Account of a Soldier that was hang'd for having cut off the Lace of his Comrade's Hat and sold it.

These Letters take Notice, that the Elector Palatine being Neutral in the present War, the Imperial and French Officers repair to his Highness's Palace at Manheim, and dine together frequently, behaving to each other with that Politeness, peculiar to the French and German Officers there, when one of the latter said, he wonder'd (for they all expected it) why Prince Eugene did not attack them as he did the Turks at Belgrade; to which one of the German Officers reply'd, That the Prince had then Turks, and not Frenchmen to deal with.

They add, That Prince Eugene followed the French too closely to give them Time to borough themselves as they did at Philipsburg.

THE SPEECH of His Excellency JONATHAN BELCHER, Esq; to the General Assembly of New-Hampshire, Octob. 11. 1734.

Gentlemen of the Council & House of Representatives.

UNDERSTANDING that a Number of the Members of the House of Representatives had not taken their Places till Yesterday, has been the Reason I have not told you before, that I am glad to meet you at this Time in General Assembly, hoping you are come together full of Inclination and Resolution to advance the KING's Interest and Honour by falling into the best Methods of promoting the substantial Good of his People in this Province.

The difficult Scituation of the Affairs of Europe should make us thoughtful and attentive how we may most of all contribute to the publick Safety, in case we should be surprized with the Alarm of War.

The only Prison of the Province is in absolute Necessity of a speedy Repair, that Law and Justice may obtain their Effect.

I have it, Gentlemen, in Command from the KING,

to press your calling in the Publick Bills of Credit, agreeable to the several Acts and Laws by which they have been emitted.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I have so often urged on former Assemblies the necessary Supply of the Publick Treasury, That I hope a bare mention of the following Things will readily induce you to make that your first Care in this Session. It is now going on of Four Years since there has been any Supply made. The Fort and Prison, as I have observed, demand a present Repair; and the Payment of the publick Debts, will show your Care to preserve the Credit and Honour of the Government. The Monies due from the Province, are in exact Conformity to the Laws; and how hard and severe it is, Gentlemen, That your own Laws should take Place upon private Persons, while the Money that should pay their just Debts, is withheld from them by the supream Power. I shall not therefore doubt of your giving the best Dispatch to what is so reasonable and just.

Gentlemen of the Council & House of Representatives,

A diligent Application to the Affairs of the present Session, will be an Instance of your careful Expenditure of the Publick Money, and to endeavour after an Unanimity in all your Proceedings, must have the most natural Tendency to the Peace and Welfare of your Country; and you shall find in me a sincere Disposition to do every Thing in my Power for the Prosperity of the Province.

J. BELCHER.

New-York, Nov. 4. On the 15th. past in Assembly, it was Resolved, that a Duty of One Shilling per Pound be laid upon all Tea imported into this Province, towards erecting Fortifications. And the 23d day the House Resolved that 12d. per Barrel be laid upon all Syder imported, and 3s. per Barrel upon Pork, and 2s. per Bar. upon Beef imported from all Places except New-Jersey. And that a Tax of 12 d. be paid for every Negroe Slave from 14 to 50 Years of Age, within this Province. These Taxes to continue for ten Years. Upon the Credit of which Fonds, and the Tonnage of Vessels, Bills of Credit to the Value of Twelve Thousand Pounds are to be struck and issued for the erecting Fortifications within this Colony.

On Wednesday last Capt. Bryant in the Ship Albany, arrived here in about 8 Weeks from London, by whom we hear that His Majesty has been pleased to confirm the honourable James De Lancey, Esq; in his Post of Chief Justice of this Province.

We find by the London Prints, Aug. 31. that King Stanislaus was gone with Major General Stempfligt, to the Army under the Count de Tarlo, who is about 30,000 strong, in order to make head, and undertake some great Enterprize about Cracow; and that at Lemberg a great Number of Cossacks were to assemble near Caminiack to second that Design.

Genealogy of a JACOBITE.

THE Devil begat Sin, Sin begat Error, Error begat Pride, Pride begat Hatred, Hatred begat Ignorance, Ignorance begat blind Zeal, blind Zeal begat Superstition, Superstition begat Priestcraft, Priestcraft begat lineal Succession, lineal Succession begat indelible Character, indelible Character begat blind Obedience, blind Obedience begat Infallibility, Infallibility begat the Pope and his Brethren, in the time of Egyptian Darkness, the Pope begat Purgatory, Purgatory begat auricular Confession, auricular Confession begat renouncing of Reason, Renouncing of Reason begat Contempt of the Scriptures, Contempt of the Scriptures begat implicit Faith, implicit Faith begat carnal Policy, carnal Policy begat unlimited Passive Obedience, unlimited Passive Obedience begat Non-Resistance, Non-Resistance begat Oppression, Oppression begat Faction, Faction begat Patriotism, Patriotism begat Opposition to all the Measures of the Ministry, Opposition begat Disaffection, Disaffection begat Discontent, Discontent begat a Tory, and a Tory begat a Jacobite, with the Craftsman and Fog, and their Brethren, on the Body of the Whore of Babylon, when she was decreed past Child-bearing.

Cust. House, New-York, Octob. 28. Entered in.

Sloop Albany, J. Davis, Sloop Catharine, H. Juskne, from Cadiz.

Entered

Entered out. Ship Manwaring, J. Chubard, for Amboy, Sloop Midnight, T. Barns, for Boston.

Cleared. Sloop Charming Joanna, F. Saymour, Sloop Happy, E. Burrows, to Coracoa, Sloop Revenge, A. Bosch, to Antigua, Sloop Olivebranch, T. Durham, to Barbadoes, Snow Eagle, D. Bloom, to Jamaica, Sloop Wm. & Mary, W. Beekman, to Boston, Ship Manwaring, J. Chubard, to Amboy.

Custom-House, New-York, Novem. 4. Entered in.

Sloop Eagle, J. Phenix, from N-London, Sloop Mary, J. Simons from Boston, Sloop Patience, R. Gibbs, Sloop John and Mary, J. van Pelt, from N. Carolina, Sloop Ranger, R. Fowle, from Coracoa, Ship Albany, W. Bryant, from London.

Entered out. Brig. Nonfuch, Wm. Smith, for Lisbon, Sloop Batchellors Adventure, S. Cox, for Antigua.

Cleared. Sloop Francis, Fra. Rosewel, to St. Thomas Sloop Katharine, M. Wolf, to Jamaica, Brig. Benjamin, T. Holloway, to Holland.

Custom-House, Philadelphia. Entered in.

Ship Richard and Henry, Patrick Doran, from St. Christophers, Sloop Lydia, Gowen Thornton, from Winyau, Sarah, J. Perrenchief, from Coracoa, Ship Storke Galley, Thomas Hogg, from London, Sloop Happy, William Halfon, from Boston, Brig. Philadelphia Hope, George Spafford, Ship Diamond, William Clay, from Bristol, Snow Success, Benjamin Eccles, from Waterford, Brig. Beaver, Benjamin Christian, from Boston, Sloop Exchange, Benjamin Conyers, from Dublin.

Entered out: Snow Pompey, James Wyllie, for the West-Indies, Sloop Racke, Cornelius Bowne, for Virginia, Lovely Hannah, Benjamin Pindar, for Antigua, Scooner Sarah, William Sandwith for Maryland.

Cleared. Brig. Two Brothers, Richard Pidgeon, to Surinam, Warren, William Fielding, to Dublin, Anne, Thomas Ball, to Jamaica, Sloop Success, John Martin, to New-London, Brig. Bristol Hope, Arthur Tough, to Bristol, Sloop best in Christendom, John Jennings, to Burlington, Ship Samuel, Hugh Percy, to So-Carolina, Sloop Batchelor, Edward Anderson, Three Sisters, Richard Gilbert, to Jamaica, Providence, Philip Viscount, to Boston, Ship Ruby Galley, Joseph Arthur, to Antigua.

Advertisements.

Pennsylv. J. WHEREAS in pursuance of divers Warrants issued and granted, as well by the late Commissioners of Property, as by the Proprietary Himself since his Arrival in this Province, sundry Tracts of Land have been Survey'd and Settled in the several Counties thereof by Persons who have neglected to account and pay for the same, according to the Terms mentioned and expressed in the said Warrants, which declare those Surveys Void if the said Terms are not comply'd with within a certain Time therein allowed and limited for that Purpose: Therefore Notice is hereby given, to all such Persons as have neglected to account and pay for the Lands Survey'd to them, as aforesaid; That in case they do not apply to the Receiver-General, at his Office in Philadelphia, and make Payment accordingly (whereupon Patents will be forthwith granted) before the First Day of the Month of March next ensuing after the Date hereof, the several Surveys to them made will be from thenceforth declared Void, and that the same Lands shall be granted to other Persons, who may agree for, and make purchase thereof, they paying the Charge of the Warrants and Surveys already granted and made.

Philad. Sept. 5. 1734. By Order of the Proprietary.

James Steel, Receiver-General.

Next Door to Caleb Ranstead's in Market-Street, Philadelphia, all Sorts of UPHOLSTERERS WORK is perform'd, viz.

BEDS after the most Fashionable and Plain Way, to take off the Woodwork: Settee-Beds, and Easie-Chair-Beds commodious for Lower-Rooms (Models of which may be seen) Field-Beds, Pallet-Beds, Curtains for Couches, Easie-Chairs, Mattresses, Cushions, &c. Reasonable and with Expedition.

N. B. Any Person willing to have a Bed stand in an Alcove, which is both warm and handsome, may have the same hung and finished in the most elegant Manner, customary in the best Houses in England.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, at the New-Printing-Office near the Market. Price 10 s. a Year.

Where Advertisements are taken in, and BOOK-BINDING is done reasonably, in the best Manner.

KUND und zu wissen allen denenjenigen welche einige Theilung mit Johan Backer Schap-Kiper in Philadelphia gehabt haben weillen derselbe gestorben: so wird von allen welche in schuld: geblieben und noch zu bezahlen haben sich ohne weittern verzug anhero kommen und ihre schuldichkeit an Benjamin Morgan einer von ihzen Excecutores ab zu Tragen in alhieriger Statt: und welche einige Rechtmasige forderung haben konnen ihre Rechnung einbringen.

ALL Persons who are indebted to the Estate of John Baker, late of Philadelphia Shop-keeper, deceased, are hereby required to make speedy Payment to Benjamin Morgan of the same Place, one of the Executors of the last Will of the said John Baker. As also those who have any Demands, are desired to bring in their Accompts.

ASERVANT Man's Time to be disposed of, a Master by his Calling, according to the English Manner, having had several Years Experience in England. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

To be SOLD,

ATRACT of Land, lying at the Head of Chesapeak-Bay, containing Six Hundred Acres within a Mile of Susquehannah River, with very valuable Improvements, within a Hundred Yards of a good Navigable Landing, very convenient for Fishing and Fowling; the Land is suitable and good to make Crops of any Sort, and is very convenient to the Pennsylvania Trade, a very Healthy and Pleasant Situation, suited with all Conveniencies, and fit for any Gentleman that is inclinable to live in the Country: If any Person is inclinable to Purchase the said Tract of Land (who may have it on reasonable Terms) may enquire of Humphrey Wells Stokes at Joppa in Baltimore County in Maryland, and be further informed.

N. B. The Dwelling-House is 60 Foot long, 24 Foot wide, a Story and a half high, Brick Gable-Ends, Weatherboarded: with Plank, wainscotted within, and well painted within and without, six Dormer Windows and six Sash Windows of each side. A good Garden well paled, a large Kitchen, a good Cellar, large Barn, many other Out-houses, and an Apple-Orchard.

For LONDON directly,

THE Brigantine Pennsylvania Hope, Charles Palmer Master, will certainly sail in a few Days, Two Thirds of her Lading being ready to put on board. For Freight or Passage, agree with said Master on board the said Vessel, or John Stamper, Merchant in Water-Street, on reasonable Terms.

For BRISTOL directly,

THE SNOW SWIFT, Samuel Jennings, Master, will sail for the above Port in Three Weeks. For Freight or Passage, agree with Simon Edgell, or the said Master, on board the Vessel lying at Israel Pemberton's Wharff.

Just Publish'd,

POOOR RICHARD: An ALMANACK for the Year 1735; containing the Lunations, Eclipses, Planets Motions and Aspects, Weather, Sun and Moon's Rising and Setting, Highwater, &c. Besides many pleasant and witty Verses, Jestes and notable Sayings, as usual. Proofs of Titan's Death, predicted in 1733. Titan's Ghost. Saturn, Mars, and Penn's People. Receipt how to make Cuckolds. Bad Commentators. Impudent Hibham. Ignorant Politicians. Eyes and Priests. William's Wife. Well-bred Sally. Cunning and Wisdom. The Miser. Lewis the Great prov'd to be little. Unlearned wife Men. Sam's Wife's Curse. Great Wits jump. Hal's Management. Abstinient Tim. Halfwitted Railers at all Women. The Orator. Habit of Lying. Sally's Teeth. The generous Sun. What makes Folks amiable. The Lawyer's Saint, &c. By RICHARD SAUNDERS, Philomat. Printed and Sold by B. Franklin. Price 3 s. 6 d. per Dozen.

Note, Jerman's Almanacks are in the Press, and will speedily be published.